

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

1. Name of Property

historic name: Tougaloo College
other names/site number: Tougaloo College Historic District

2. Location

street & number: Tougaloo College not for publication ___
city or town: Tougaloo vicinity ___
state: Mississippi code MS county Madison code 089 zip code 39174

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally X statewide ___ locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Kenneth H. P. Paul July 29, 1998
Signature of certifying official Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:
 ✓ entered in the National Register, See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register
 other (explain):

Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<u>Carol D. Skell</u>	<u>8-31-98</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property:

Private

Number of Resources within Property:

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Category of Property:

District

Contributing

Noncontributing

9

1

buildings

1

sites

structures

objects

10

1

Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Number of contributing resources previously listed

in the National Register

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

EDUCATION/college

Current Functions:

EDUCATION/college

7. Description

Architectural Classification(s):

Italianate

Mission

Neo-classical

Queen Anne

Materials:

foundation: brick, concrete

roof: asphalt

walls: brick, weatherboard

Narrative Description:

See Continuation Sheets

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

- ARCHITECTURE
- EDUCATION
- ETHNIC HERITAGE/Black
- SOCIAL HISTORY/Civil Rights Movement

Period of Significance

c.1848-1967

Significant Dates

- 1848 1960
- 1869
- 1871
- 1901
- 1932

Significant Person(s)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation(s)

N/A

Architect/Builder

Various/Unknown

Criteria Considerations:

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance:

See continuation sheets.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

See continuation sheet.

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository:
Tougaloo College
MS Dept. of Archives & History

Tougaloo College Historic District
Name of property

Madison County, Mississippi
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: approximately 15 acres

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

 X See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification: See continuation sheet.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Deborah G. Wise
organization: Mississippi Department of Archives and History date: 17 April 1998
street & number: P.O. Box 571 telephone: (601)359-6940
city or town: Jackson state: MS zip code: 39205

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

 A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

 A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

 Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner(s)

name: Tougaloo College
street & number: Tougaloo College telephone:
city or town: Tougaloo state: MS zip code: 39174

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Tougaloo College Historic District
Madison County, Mississippi

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Tougaloo College Historic District is located at the heart of the Tougaloo College campus, which is approximately ten miles north of downtown Jackson, just across the county line in Madison County, but within the city limits of Jackson. The community in which it is located was historically referred to as Tougaloo, but was never incorporated. The architecture of this historically African-American college includes representations of Italianate, Neo-Classical and other traditional forms.

The college was founded in 1869 on lands which had been the center of a plantation owned by John Boddie. The plantation house, known as the Tougaloo Mansion, survives and is used as an administration building. The Tougaloo Mansion was individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1982, as the John W. Boddie House.

Almost all of the buildings on the campus of Tougaloo College were built as institutional buildings. Those that weren't have since been adapted to new uses for the college. For the most part, the buildings on the campus of Tougaloo College retain a good degree of integrity. There was a master plan developed in the 1960's with the intention of tearing down the historic buildings on campus and replacing them with a web of connected modern buildings, but this plan was abandoned. Only three of the buildings outlined in the master plan were ever constructed. The Tougaloo College Historic District contains one site and eleven buildings: nine contributing, one non-contributing, and the Mansion which was previously listed. The district is located at the heart of the Tougaloo campus. The buildings are generally arrayed around a central lawn, with the Mansion and Woodworth Chapel facing each other across the center.

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DISTRICT INVENTORY

C=CONTRIBUTING ELEMENT; NC=NON-CONTRIBUTING ELEMENT
PL=PREVIOUSLY LISTED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER

1. (C) **Ballard Hall** circa 1886
Two-story, Italianate, wood frame building with cross-gabled roof, asphalt shingles and a brick foundation. The three-bay facade consists of a front-gabled a central portion with wings projecting from the north and south. The windows are 4/4 double-hung sash windows set into wooden frames. There are brackets under the eaves around the building. The porch has a half-hipped roof with box columns. The entrance consists of double four-panel doors with a 3-light transom above. Vertical plank wainscoting surrounds the building.

Ballard Hall is the oldest surviving academic building at Tougaloo College, and was historically used to house an auditorium and the Tougaloo Preparatory School. It now serves as home for the Music and Drama Departments.

2. (C) **Holmes Hall** circa 1926
One-story brick building with a basement and hipped roof with asphalt shingles. The building has an irregular H-plan. The central portion of the building has two brick towers with hipped roofs. The towers are open on three sides with arches. The facade of the central portion of the building is composed of seven arches recessed from the towers. The porticoes have been enclosed with plate glass, although the original windows are still intact on what is now the interior. These are 6/6 double-hung sash windows set into wooden frame with brick sills. There are double brackets under the eaves of the towers with decorative brick work and stucco below that. There are modern replacement windows on the north and south elevations. There is a brick soldier course water table around the perimeter of the building.

Holmes Hall was built to house classrooms and the Ellen Upson Woodworth Library. It is now the main academic building of the College and houses classrooms.

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3. (C) Galloway Hall circa 1930

Two-story, brick building with a concrete foundation and a hipped roof with asphalt shingles. The building has a general U-shaped plan with pavilions projecting from the facade on the east and west ends and a portico projecting slightly from the center of the building. The portico has a front facing gable with decorative plaster motif in the center and Greek key moulding under the eaves. The portico has three arches separated by brick pilasters. There are brick quoins on the corners of the pavilions. The facade consists of 15-bays with a combination of 8/8 double-hung sash and pairs of 6/6 double-hung sash windows all set into wooden frame. The windows all have concrete sills.

Galloway Hall was built as a dormitory.

4. (PL) John W. Boddie House, Tougaloo Mansion circa 1848

Two-story, wood frame, Italianate structure with low gabled roofs, bracketed cornice and central belvedere. Three-bay facade, slightly projecting central pavilion, one-story bracketed gallery capped by a balustrade. Twentieth-century sleeping porch added at the second-story level. Massive entrance frontispiece housing six-panel, double-leaf doors and fanlight. Flanking 2/4 floor-length windows with eared architraves and decoratively sawn cornices.

This was built as a plantation home for John Boddie and his fiancée. After the formation of the college, it was used as a dormitory, classrooms and an auditorium. It is now used for administrative offices.

5. (C) Woodworth Chapel circa 1901

Two-story brick building with a brick foundation and a cross-gabled roof with asphalt shingles. The entrances are located under front-facing gabled porticoes on the north and south sides of the facade. The bell tower is located asymmetrically on the south side. There are irregular decorative wooden shingles in the front-facing gable and on the side of the bell tower. The windows are 1/1 double-hung sash all set into wooden frames. The windows on the first floor are arched. The north and south elevations have three grouped arched windows and are bricked in the gables. There are triple arched vents above the windows on the second floor of the facade. The south elevation has started to bow in and is currently supported by scaffolding. This building is individually eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places for its architectural significance, being a fine example of Queen Anne style religious architecture, as well as its historical importance.

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The building has historically served as a chapel and auditorium, providing a place for concerts, assemblies and ceremonies, as well as religious services. Prominent persons who have spoken here have included Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Malcolm X, Fannie Lou Hamer, Medgar Evers and Robert Kennedy.

6. (C) Brownlee Hall circa 1947

Two-story building with concrete foundation and chamfered corners on the north and south. The Art Deco entrances are located in the chamfered corners. They consist of three metal doors. Above the doors are multiple ceramic tiles and glass blocks. The west facade consists of 3-light awning windows grouped in clusters of four.

This building was built as a gymnasium. There is a modern fitness complex under construction, south of the historic central part of the campus.

7. (C) Jamerson Hall circa 1918

Two-story, brick building with concrete foundation, a hipped roof and asphalt shingles. There is a double-galleried portico with a front-facing gable. The gable end is open with decorative vertical beams. The entrance is centrally located and consists of a modern single-leaf door. The fan-light transom above has been covered with plywood. Over the central arched doorway are three 4/4 double-hung sash windows all set into wooden frames. There are two dormers on the roof with modern multi-light fixed windows. On the first floor, the full-length windows or doors have been replaced with modern louvered windows. The second story has two original 10-light double doors, but the others have been filled in or replaced. In recent years a ramp has been built that projects from the facade.

It was built as housing for single, female teachers. It has served as classrooms and as a dormitory, and is currently the home of the Student Affairs office.

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8. (C) Pope Cottage circa 1885

Two-story, wood frame building with a brick foundation, cross-gabled roof and asphalt shingles. The house is sided with clapboard. The windows are 2/2 double-hung sash all set into wooden frames with wooden sills. The entrance is a single-leaf, two-arched-light-and-panel door. Box columns support the roof for the porch. There has been an addition on the east elevation with multi-light windows on all sides. Wooden louver vents in front and rear gable.

It was built as the home of President Stanley Pope. It later served as housing for other staff members. It is currently office space.

9. (NC) Alumni House circa 1929, alterations circa 1970

1 1/2-story wood frame building with a brick foundation, gabled roof and asphalt shingles. The facade consists of three bays. There is a central porch with a shed roof supported by box columns. On either side there are triple 8/8 double-hung sash windows set into wooden frames. There is a shed-roof dormer over the porch with four 8-light opening, one has been closed in. There have been additions on the east and west elevations. A carport has been added on the east elevation, and the addition on the west elevation consists of four single light vertical windows with a flat roof.

10. (C) Judson Cross Hall circa 1947

Two-story, wood frame building with a concrete foundation, hipped roof and asphalt shingles. A central portico projects from the facade and has a gabled roof that is supported by box columns. The building has thirteen bays with 8/8 double-hung sash and pairs of 6/6 double-hung sash windows all set into wooden frames. There is a decorative plaster motif in the gable end. An addition is connected by a one-story wing, but there are plans for its demolition. The centrally located entrance is a modern door with a 3-light transom and a broken pediment above, supported by two pilasters.

It was built as a dormitory and continues to serve that purpose.

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11. (C) Beard Hall circa 1898

Two-story, U-shaped, brick building with basement and attic. Hipped roof with asphalt shingles. The first floor windows are large semi-circular openings with double-hung sash windows, surrounded by fixed multi-lights fitted into them. The second floor windows are 2/2 double-hung sash with segmental arches. All windows are framed in wood. The facade has front facing gables on the north and south ends. In these gables are semi-circular fixed windows, and scalloped shingle siding.

It was built to serve as a girl's dormitory, with a YMCA and gymnasium in the basement. It was later remodeled as classrooms and offices. The building is in poor structural condition and unused at the present time. It has been assessed as unsalvageable. There are plans for its demolition in 1999.

12. (C) Campus landscape

The campus is laid out around a central lawn. The Mansion and Woodworth Chapel face each other at the center of the lawn. The plan retains the ambiance of a rural plantation complex. The master plan developed in the 1960's would have done away with this rural appearance, but it was never fully implemented.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Tougaloo College Historic District has statewide significance in the areas of Education, Ethnic Heritage/black (Criterion A), and has statewide significance in the area of social history (Criterion A) for the role it played in the Civil Rights Movement in Mississippi. It also has statewide significance for its architecture (Criterion C). The period of significance for the Tougaloo College Historic District extends from c.1848, the construction of the Boddie Mansion, until 1967, with the culmination of the Civil Rights movement on campus and the report of the Mississippi State Sovereignty Commission. The history of Tougaloo College during this period can easily be broken down into three stages; the early years, its development as a strong school and the racially volatile Civil Rights years.

The Early Years

The origins of Tougaloo College can be traced back to the story of the *Amistad*. In 1839, two Cubans purchased African slaves in Havana. Once aboard the ship that would take them to a remote island, the slaves revolted and forced the Cubans to head for Africa. However, the Cubans steered towards the United States. Once they arrived in port, the Africans were arrested. A committee was formed to ensure that these Africans were given a fair trial. Eventually, the slaves were freed and sent home. However, the Amistad Committee soon realized there was an inconsistency in their concern for blacks from Africa and those blacks enslaved in America. The Amistad Committee then evolved into the American Missionary Association (A.M.A)¹. This group was nonsectarian and free from church control. After the Civil War, the A.M.A. was responsible for the education of many freedmen.

In Mississippi, after the Civil War, the A.M.A. was responsible for founding four primary, eight graded and two normal schools -- all day schools². In 1868, the Mississippi Reconstruction Convention wrote a new constitution that required free public schools for all children between five and twenty-one. This was a complete departure from earlier educational practices in Mississippi. Black teachers were suddenly in demand, because the Mississippians did not readily accept the white Northern teachers, nor were they comfortable with white Southerners teaching the black children. As a result of these new public schools, the AMA made the decision to shut down its day schools and concentrate on one central boarding school for teacher education and industrial training of the freedmen.

¹ Campbell, Clarice. Mississippi: The View from Tougaloo. University Press: Jackson, Mississippi, p.4

² Historical Sketch of Tougaloo University, Tougaloo, Mississippi. (published by the American Missionary Association, n.d.), p.1

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In 1869, the A.M.A. charged Allen P. Huggins with finding land suitable for a normal and agricultural school in Mississippi. The location chosen was near the Tougaloo railway station, approximately seven miles north of Jackson. Huggins was given permission to purchase 500 acres of what had been the Boddie Plantation³. On this land sat the mansion John Boddie built for his fiancée, although they never married. The Mansion (#4) (individually listed NR 5/13/82) would become the hub of the Tougaloo campus.

H.S. Beals, a Northerner well known for his ability to start schools with no resources, arrived at Tougaloo in 1869. At that time, the Mansion was the only significant building, and served as a dormitory and classrooms. In 1870, there was some fear that Tougaloo would not be successful. Black legislators insisted that the University of Mississippi must admit black students or the state must open a state university for blacks. Governor James Alcorn did not believe that the blacks would be satisfied with a school run by the primarily white AMA. Still officials of the AMA did not believe that a school run by blacks would pass through the legislature successfully, so they stood by Tougaloo.

On May 13, 1871 the school was chartered as "Tougaloo University." Although the school was primarily to educate blacks, no mention of color was made in the charter. There was actually a white student in the first graduating class of the normal school in 1879, Luella Miner, who was the daughter of the school treasurer. In 1872, Tougaloo's Normal School became a state sponsored school. This meant the school would receive funding in the amount of \$2,500 a year. This funding was cut in 1877, renewed in 1879 and finally abolished with the ratification of the 1890 Mississippi Constitution.

In 1873, Beals was removed from Tougaloo and sent, by the A.M.A., to work with Native Americans. The Rev. J.K. Nutting was appointed the first president of Tougaloo. When school opened in the fall of 1873, Tougaloo was under new leadership. The school had been under the charge of the Chicago office of the A.M.A.; now their direction came from New York. The first change in policy was to encourage the school to accept only those students who could pay in cash. In the past, students could work their way through school. There were many tasks that produced no monetary return that were necessary to run the school. The chores of keeping up the buildings, chopping firewood and house cleaning were essential, but under the new regulations, not considered payment of tuition. With the new changes, the administration on campus began to openly question the A.M.A.'s financial policy. Tougaloo was required to send all monies to the New York office. Then that money was supposed to be

³ Campbell, Clarice. Mississippi: The View from Tougaloo. p., 6

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dispersed to meet the needs of the school. However, the amount allocated to the university was never enough to meet all of their operational costs. Even donations from individuals for specific projects on campus had to be sent to New York. Rarely, was the full amount ever sent back to Tougaloo.

Amazingly, most of the problems Tougaloo faced in its early years were not a result of white hostility. Many people believed that the Southerners would be vehemently opposed to Northerners educating the former slaves. Rather the bulk of the problems were a result of the A.M.A. policies and the lack of resources. Through these lean years, the college had to rely on the generosity of private citizens. Another problem was the nature of the school as a plantation. The A.M.A. did not have a full understanding of what running a plantation would require. They expected it to produce a profit.

The Development of a Strong School

In 1877, Stanley Pope became the first president fully endowed with the power of that position. He began the work of developing a strong staff of competent teachers,⁴ he even made the decision to restructure the curriculum.

From the beginning, Tougaloo was coeducational. However, the coursework for the two genders was completely different. Girls were taught housekeeping, millinery and nursing. While the boys were taught farming, woodwork and industrial work. There was also the work of the normal school, which produced the black teachers so desperately needed in the state. President Pope made the decision to divide the normal school training into two levels. A certificate was granted for the completion of the normal course, but a diploma would be given for the completion of higher normal course--consisting of 11th and 12th years. He hoped this would keep many students in school longer, to receive more training.

In 1887, the president who would attain the longest tenure took over at Tougaloo. Frank Woodworth became president of an organized, stable college, with a strong faculty and student body. This allowed him to concentrate on the quality of the students' education. Under Woodworth's leadership, the length of the normal course was extended and the standards for completion of the course were raised. There were actually no graduates between 1887 and 1892. President Woodworth believed in more than industrial and practical education for the black students. He proposed adding liberal arts instruction to the curriculum. In 1889, the decision was made to close the primary school altogether. Without this drain on

⁴ *Ibid*, p.68

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Tougaloo's resources, they could concentrate their efforts on developing a better normal school, as well as a college department. He was also responsible for the building of Woodworth Chapel, which was the religious center of the campus, and would later be the center for many Civil Rights activities.

The college department was opened in 1897, with the first graduating class in 1901. As this college department developed through the years, there was a shift of emphasis in training the students. The industrial and trade skills became less important as the liberal arts curriculum developed. In 1916, the school saw a change of name. The new Tougaloo College graduated its first student in the new two year teacher training course in 1917. The student received the First Grade Teachers License issued by the State Department of Education.⁵

Tougaloo College had several presidents after Stanley Woodworth left. Reverend William T. Holmes served in the capacity of president from 1913 to 1933. He was the first president to instigate a fund-raising campaign to expand the campus. This is evident, because many of the buildings on campus were built during his years in office. Holmes Hall (c.1926), Jamerson Hall (c.1918) and the Alumni House (c.1929) were all built at this time, and Galloway Hall (c.1936) was rebuilt. There was more than just an increase in the number of buildings on campus during Holmes tenure; there was also an increase in the prestige of the college. In 1931, the Mississippi Department of Education and the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States fully accredited the high school department at Tougaloo College, making it the first black school in Mississippi to receive this rating.⁶ In 1932, accreditation came for all of Tougaloo, making it a "Standard Four-Year College Class B."

Tougaloo continued in its development as an institution of higher learning through the 1930's and 1940's, but the 1950's brought the beginning of what would become racial upheaval on campus. During the 1950's and 1960's, Tougaloo became a primary center of activity for the Civil Rights movement in Mississippi.

Racial Upheaval

As Tougaloo developed as an academic institution, it was inevitable that they develop relationships with other academic institutions. This process met with some difficulty. Tougaloo was fortunate enough to have Millsaps College, a white Methodist school, nearby. Even

⁵ WPA Historical Research Project for Madison County. "Negro"

⁶ *Ibid*

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though Millsaps was willing to work with Tougaloo, society was not always ready for this type of cooperation between the races.

The Intercollegiate Council was organized as a way to have a formal relationship between the white and black students. This council consisted mostly of black students, but afforded many white students from Millsaps the opportunity to meet in a friendly atmosphere with their black counterparts. Another opportunity for interracial relationships, developed by Tougaloo College, were the Social Science Forums led by Dr. Ernst Borinski. This forum brought intellectuals from all walks of life to the Tougaloo campus. At every lecture, sympathetic white Jacksonians were invited to attend, as well as Millsaps students. Whatever development Tougaloo was making in the way of racial relations, it was halted by the formation of the White Citizens Council in the 1950's.

In 1960, Tougaloo installed the president who would lead them through the turbulent years of the Civil Rights Movement. Dr. Adam Beittel took charge of the college on September 1, 1960.⁷ Under his leadership, Tougaloo began a successful exchange program with several northern schools, including Brown University. There were white exchange students attending classes at Tougaloo College. Dr. Beittel was under suspicion from many white citizens of Jackson from the moment he arrived at Tougaloo. He was often questioned about his attitude towards and involvement in the National Association of the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

Beittel did not discourage students participation in various types of protests. He stated that the college would not excuse students from class to participate in the protests, but Beittel was many times responsible for bailing students out of jail. With the unofficial approval of the administration, the Tougaloo Movement formalized in 1963, under the leadership of a black and a white student. They decided the best course of action was to take on the racial problems by concentrating on live entertainment and white churches. The theory was that if moderates could see the horrible reality of segregation in these forums, they could be persuaded to oppose it.⁸

There were many instances in which the Tougaloo students were able to persuade entertainers not to do their shows in Jackson, where blacks would not allowed to attend. The "Original Hootenanny U.S.A.," a concert of folksingers organized by several white colleges, was persuaded to cancel their concert in Jackson in order to give a free concert at Tougaloo

⁷ Campbell, Clarice. Mississippi: The View from Tougaloo.

⁸ *Ibid.* p.201

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College for the black students. After this, some schools were more willing to work with Tougaloo to provide integrated concerts. In 1963, Joan Baez performed at Woodworth Chapel to the most integrated audience the building had ever seen.⁹

There were some acts of violence on the Tougaloo campus. Faculty housing at the edge of campus was often the target of drive-by shootings. Woodworth Chapel was the site of many Civil Rights meetings, and also the site of violent outbreak. At the peak of the Civil Rights movement, many of the black students at Tougaloo began to disassociate themselves from the whites. At one meeting in Woodworth Chapel, white students were turned away at the door. When they refused to go, they were knocked down. Even the fact that one of the students was a female did not stir anyone to stop the attack.

In spite of all these difficulties, Tougaloo seemed to be doing well under Beittel's direction. It was a great surprise when it was announced that he would be retiring in 1964. Dr. Beittel did not want to retire, and would not be a part of a deception. The Mississippi State Sovereignty Commission report in 1967 revealed that Beittel had been forced out. Members of the commission had met with Tougaloo's Board of Trustees in New York and pronounced that there would be trouble between Mississippi and Tougaloo if Beittel remained. The Sovereignty Commission hoped that without Dr. Beittel, the Civil Rights activities would die down at Tougaloo. In reality, the entire movement was waning, so his dismissal was probably unnecessary for that result.

Conclusion

Tougaloo College, in existence since 1869, is extremely significant for the role it has played in meeting the needs of the black community in Mississippi. Beginning with the primary education of the freedmen after the Civil War, Tougaloo took on the task of teaching those who had almost no history of formal education. It was said of Tougaloo in 1909 that, "no other one influence has been more potent for the best development of the Negro race in Mississippi than Tougaloo."¹⁰ Tougaloo College has continually sought to enhance the level of education of its black students, as well as promote good racial relations between whites and blacks. As the center for the Civil Rights Movement in Mississippi, Tougaloo College played a vital role in the advancement of the black community in Mississippi. The Tougaloo College Historic District is the best physical representation of those struggles and triumphs of Tougaloo College from the early years up to the Civil Rights Movement.

⁹ *Ibid.* p.204

¹⁰ Historical Sketch. p.11

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Architectural Significance

Apart from its significance in social and educational history, Tougaloo College is also notable for the architectural character of several of its major buildings. The oldest building on the campus is the Tougaloo Mansion (#4). This building is individually listed on the National Register as an excellent example of Italianate architecture. Ballard Hall (#1), the oldest building intended for academic use, is also an Italianate building. In addition to Italianate, the campus also has several other architectural styles. Galloway Hall (#3) is a good example of a building in the institutional Neo-classical style. The most architecturally significant building on the campus is the Woodworth Chapel (#5). This building is one of the finest examples of Queen Anne style religious architecture in the state.

Located outside of the boundaries of the historic district, and outside the scope of this nomination, are other, later college buildings. Among these are three buildings that were constructed in the late 1960s and early 1970s as part of a visionary master plan developed by Gunnar Birkerts and Associates about 1966.¹¹ This plan called for demolishing the historic buildings at the core of the campus and replacing them with a vast interconnected web of concrete Modernist structures. The only buildings actually erected in conformance with this plan were the L. Zenobia Coleman Library, which opened in 1972, and two unusual concrete dormitories, Jennie Renner Residence Hall and Residence Hall B. The plan proposed by Birkerts was subsequently abandoned.

The historical significance of the older buildings at the heart of the campus is now widely recognized, and efforts are underway to ensure their long-term preservation.

¹¹ "How to Grow a Campus," Architectural Forum, April 1966, pp. 56-61.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM References:

	Zone:	Easting:	Northing
A.	15	766920	3588770
B.	15	767230	3588760
C.	15	767220	3588360
D.	15	766910	3588370

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundaries of the Tougaloo College Historic District are delineated by the polygon whose vertices are marked by the following UTM reference point:

A.	15/766920/3588770	B.	15/767230/3588760
C.	15/767220/3588360	D.	15/766910/3588370

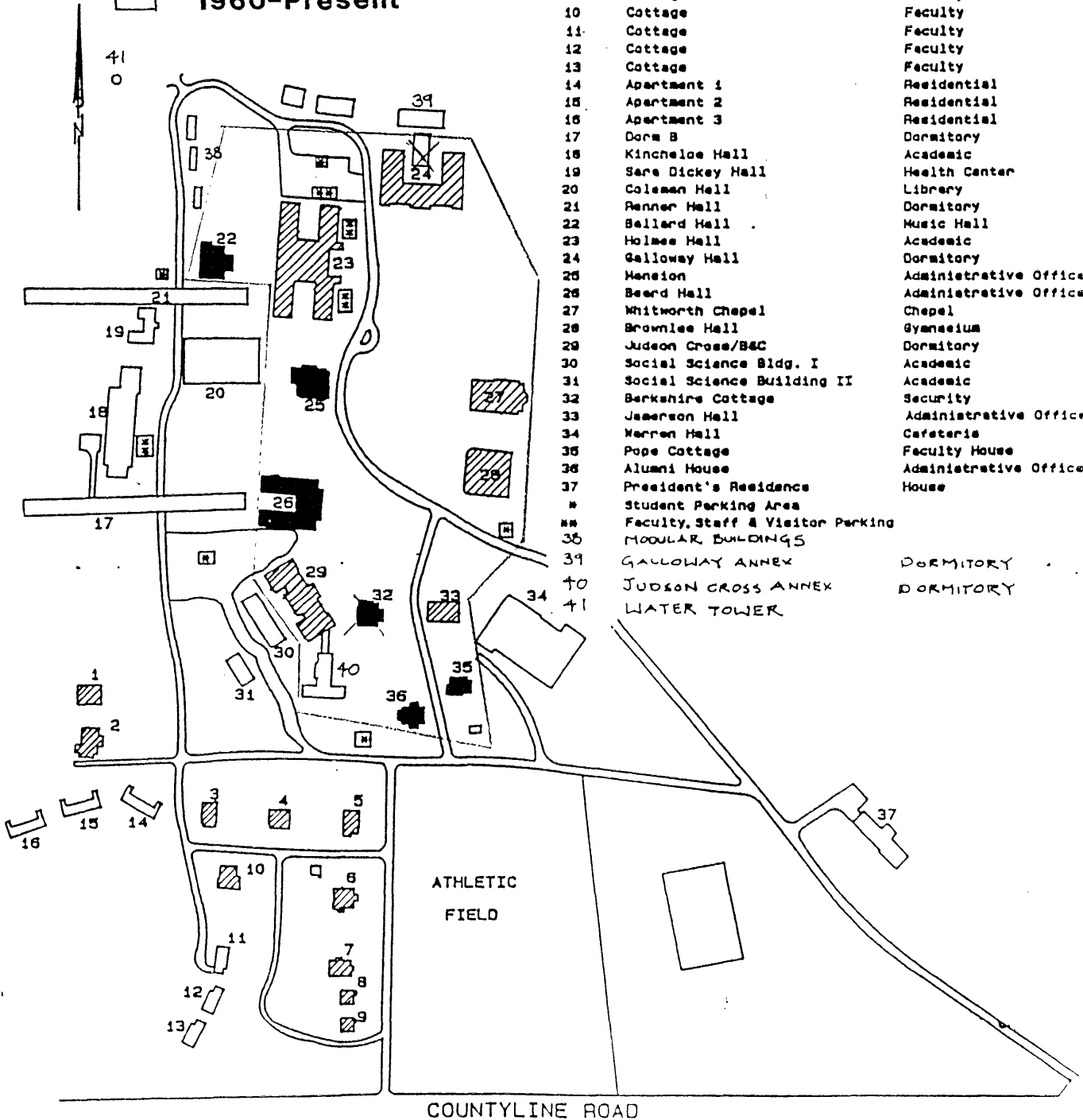
Boundary Justification:

The boundary includes the largest intact area of historical resources on the campus for the period of c.1848 to 1967.

ERA OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

- 1840-1900
- 1900-1959
- 1960-Present

NUMBER	BUILDING NAME	TYPE
1	Cottage	Faculty
2	Cottage	Faculty
3	Cottage	Faculty
4	Cottage	Faculty
5	Cottage	Faculty
6	Cottage	Faculty
7	Cottage	Faculty
8	Cottage	Faculty
9	Cottage	Faculty
10	Cottage	Faculty
11	Cottage	Faculty
12	Cottage	Faculty
13	Cottage	Faculty
14	Apartment 1	Residential
15	Apartment 2	Residential
16	Apartment 3	Residential
17	Dora B	Dormitory
18	Kincheloe Hall	Academic
19	Sara Dickey Hall	Health Center
20	Coleman Hall	Library
21	Renner Hall	Dormitory
22	Bellard Hall	Music Hall
23	Holmes Hall	Academic
24	Galloway Hall	Dormitory
25	Mansion	Administrative Office
26	Beard Hall	Administrative Office
27	Whitworth Chapel	Chapel
28	Brownlee Hall	Gymnasium
29	Judson Cross/B&C	Dormitory
30	Social Science Bldg. I	Academic
31	Social Science Building II	Academic
32	Berkshire Cottage	Security
33	Jamerson Hall	Administrative Office
34	Warren Hall	Cafeteria
35	Pope Cottage	Faculty House
36	Alumni House	Administrative Office
37	President's Residence	House
*	Student Parking Area	
**	Faculty, Staff & Visitor Parking	
38	MODULAR BUILDINGS	
39	GALLOWAY ANNEX	DORMITORY
40	JUDSON CROSS ANNEX	DORMITORY
41	WATER TOWER	



TRIGALCO COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
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1. Tougaloo College Historic District
2. Tougaloo, Madison County, MS
3. Deborah G. Wise
4. December 1997
5. Mississippi Department of Archives and History (MDAH)

Photo 1 of 11	View of Ballard Hall facade (east), looking west
Photo 2 of 11	View of Holmes Hall facade (east), looking west
Photo 3 of 11	View of Galloway Hall facade (south), looking north
Photo 4 of 11	View of Mansion facade (east), looking west
Photo 5 of 11	View of Woodworth Chapel (west), looking east
Photo 6 of 11	View of Brownlee Hall facade (west), looking east
Photo 7 of 11	View of Jamerson Hall facade (north), looking south
Photo 8 of 11	View of Pope Cottage facade (north), looking south
Photo 9 of 11	View of Alumni House facade (north), looking south
Photo 10 of 11	View of Judson Cross Hall facade (east), looking west
Photo 11 of 11	View of Beard Hall facade (east), looking west